Se far Away. It is said, there is a good deal of anti-slavery respect it to retain his present position.

We doubt the latter assertion ; the former we suppose to be true. Non-slaveholders in Arkansas, as well as Texas, are hostile to the institution, and, a majority would move against it, If they know their strength or had a leader. An old friend of ours, and a native of South

Carolina, writes to us from this State :-"I see by a Mobile paper which brother sent me that you are for emancipation, as I am, and I hope you will succeed, as I believe it would be for God's giery, and man's welfare, to

have it. Col. P-, and J. M-, of Lancaster, think we will get shut of it—and if we can, Arkansas will be a great State-fer it is abundant in fertile soil and grain lands, and iron, which will be of no account while slavery holds And what State is there, where thousand

would not say the same thing? What one where non-slaveholders would not go for free-

All Right.

A sober, intelligent farmer, of the interior, writes us a letter of the right sort, and what is more sends us some subscribers. He says:-

" I believe there is no harm in making hones confession, and I will say to you, that at first I read your paper, sent me by Rev. , with distrust, and from a kind of compulsory feeling. I look for it now as my best friend; I know of we could get it generally circulated, I am as confident as we live that we could carry emancipation.

" If we could get it generally circulated And cannot this be done? If we had a subscription list that would warrant it, we would not only send the paper into every county in the State, but we would distribute emancipation tracts in every neighborhood, in every county. Give us five thousand subscribers, friends of freedom, and this shall be done. Who will help? What number of good men and true will lend the cause thus a brave and cheering word?

Even So.

A friend, says: "I wish you had a society in Kentucky for distributing tracts-short and pithy articlesaddresses to slave-holders and non-slave-holders. I could distribute a thousand in this county, and I would agree to pick out from the Examiner, articles which would be read, and which would awaken a new spirit in those who did read them-can this not be done

Ave. But we must have means. If our an ti-slavery friends were leagued together-if their means were concentrated-we would undertake to circulate through this State-through East Tennessee, West-North Carolina, and West barbarous laws-demand that slaves, ignorant of truth. Nor would it take a large sum. But taught to read the word of God, and know of jug 575 hands, and having a capital of \$600,000. we must wait, and labor on, until we can ac- Him who died for all; demand that their mar- and, consequently, Salem is looking up--not complish this desirable, and really great object

Be Just.

prominent man, and a large Slaveholder.

"I thank you most sincerely for your remarks in the review of Mr. Parker's letter. That I have not seen. But you have done us, as a class, no more than justice in what you have said, and, as a class, we should acknowledge it.

Your paper is not taken in this neighborhe see and read it. If I must confess the truth, a part of us, have had the Examiner every Sabbath, and we have scanned it closely and with no friendly eye. But on reading that article, with one exception, we came to the conslaveholders justice, but that you were determined that no one should do them injustice. . .

It were a vain pretence if I did not admit, that Old Tyber rose from his oozy bed. your principles go to the root of the evil-for I must admit slavery to be an evil, and that you have used spade and axe in digging it up, with so much coortesy, with such a christian spirit as to disarm malevolence, and quiet opposition. At first, I was ready to go to any extreme against you. I proposed violent measures. My mo-tion was not seconded, and I rejoice at it-not that friends did not concur with me, but that they thought the measures I proposed inexpedient, and calculated to increase, rather than de

crease, anti-slavery feeling.
Since then I have thought, as I read your paper, that being the only emancipation joural I see-over the whole subject, and though I am not prepared to take open ground, which I may do soon, yet, I confess, I see nothing left to Kentucky, but to resort to emancipation. I could get along, and do well. I have a place in society. But I know that the poor white men have no chance—that they are leaving us—that none are coming in-and that, as a community or State we can never flourish, while this state of things exists. Shall I look to myself? That were selfish and mean. And if I did, what will my boys and girls do, for I cannot leave them a large estate, if they are left to scramble for themselves? I shudder at the thought. If I look to them, if I look to myself, taking a prop-

emancipate-the sooner, the better. The nearer a man comes to conviction, the more apt he is to be mad, and irritable, and I felt this on the subject of slavery without knowing the cause. I think I understand it now. have abused you-denounced the Examiner, and my abuse and denunciation was more bitter, as I was approaching the point, which enabled me to see my own error-and sin. I have passed it at last. And at the proper time, -though not now, you will find me ranged along-side with you, and with you ready to do full justice to the slave and act righteously towards the white. I write this for you-not for the Examiner, and will make good what I say, as I believe your cause to be founded on principle, and your arguments just. The man that can do justice to us, (slave-holders) is prepared to do justice to all.

er view of self interest, I can only say, let us

Thanks, friend, for what you say! We rejoice that you see the light. We rejoice still see it. There will be no difficulty in this mood of mind and temper of the soul, to know the truth, and knowing to defend or diffuse it. But | ly sympathy, and generous companionship. since the subject is broached, we ask this generous slaveholder, ask all just and generous slaveholders, to look at some of those causes, -indopendent of the wrong itself,-which forces Mr. Parker-which forces honest men everywhereregard it as a black and damning curse.

1. This day fortnight we stood on our wharf. It was a bright and beautiful day. The air was balmy, and all nature seemed in sweetest harmony. Hundreds were out enjoying the scene, and the man of business, all engaged as he was, seemed disposed to forget its call, and partake of its pleasures. Yet at this moment-it was pear linked together by an iron chain, a white man What a scene for a painter! in front, and another in the rear, was driven along, attracting all eyes! A cold shudder ran through the crowd. It was a sight which start- by the War Department, that the Florida volled and shocked all, Now suppose an intellisight-suppose him to have known nothing of bounty under the act of 13th May, 1846 slavery except what its friends aver-what would be have thought-what have said-when he reached his free home? Bitter words would The English papers announce the sudden and would burn in his heart. He could not forget the United States Consul at Belfast. this sight, nor could be ever after help speaking of slavery as the darkest of human wrongs. Yet this display may be witnessed in all our com-

mercial marts and at our very capital ! 2. Further. Suppose a man every way well disposed towards us, and ready to do us full justice, in all respects should, for the first time, attend a sale of negroes. None of us like to do it. "I never could," said an intelligent slaveholder to us the other day, "stand by and witness their sale, as if they were oxen." And such, we believe, is the general feeling. Well.

THE EXAMINER, her, wishing to buy, and he hears questions as to her age, her habits, her soundness. Not content with this, he sees one radely feeling her muscles, to be certain that she is strong and healthful! As a man, as a citizen, unaccustom-LOUISVILLEFEB. 12, 1848, ed to such scenes, never realizing that such things could be, must be not be shocked ? Will not the blood rush from his heart, and tingle in his veins, as if it were all on fire? Yet there is feeling in Texas, and that Gen. Houston had to no slave State, no part of any slave State, which

is not forced to witness, scenes as sad as this!

to be unfolded. In that auction room are many slaves. The old and the young are there. Fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, set side by side, fearing everything, yet knowing not what they fear. Are these family ties heeded? As the father ascends the block, does his wife accompany him, do their this matter. The majority of the Ohio Legischildren gather round them—and do we hear the lature, certainly, merit a severe rebuke for their slave-seller say, "this is one family, they can- inhumanity in sustaining laws which a Kenfather stands alone. The wail of his wife may be heard—the agonizing sobs of the children may ring in our ears, it is of no avail; the sale goes on, the holiest ties are rudely snapt rounder, and they whom God had ordained should knows how to sympathize with him. love each other, and live together, forcibly and could be more touching than his verses on the forever separated ! Tell us, friend, tell us hu- dwing child? Many a parent will weep, as the mane slave-holder, if any stranger could wit- recollection of his parting from the loved and ness a sight like this, or read, or hear of it, and lost comes freshly up to the mind with softened not denounce the institution as accursed? Can sadness of feeling, while he reads them: we expect, do we ask, that men afar off should Mother, I'm tired, and I would fain be sleeping;

deal gently with it, write or speak kindly of it, when it concentrates within itself terrors which shocked the heathen, and which, if narrated to us of any other people, would make our very Here it is cold: the tempest raveth madly; blood boil with indignation? 4. And now imagine that the stranger see

these things should turn to our statute books. and look closely at our slave laws! Here, the freeman may be sold into slavery forever, if he be unable to pay a trifling fine. There, it is a criminal offence to teach the slave to read the word of God-that word which we are com manded to study and know--that word which the Savior died to teach. In one State, marriagos are not allowed; the law making the offspring of any union among slaves illegitimate. In none are they legalized. Everywhere is public opinion in advance of our slave code. Everywhere are slave owners really more humane and christian than the law. That, in spirit, is vindictive, cruel, irreligious ; no barbarian code is so bad. Yet it is that, and that alone by which the great majority of the people of the world judge us, by which they judge the institution of slavery. Is it strange, that they should judge harshly? They were more or less than men if they did otherwise.

This being so, what should those slave-hold ers do, who are resolved to defend the institution to the last? What these other slave-holders, who, like our friend are ready for emanci- turned to manufacturing by steam, as Newburypation? Demand instantly a change of these Virginia—these silent, but powerful messengers and despised though they be, shall have and be try-a mill containing 27,000 spindles, employis what slave-helders should do instantly, in Now suppose we had similar establish The following communication is from a justice to themselves, in justice to the blacks, in justice to their country, and their God.

Artists at House.

The artists had quite a celebration at Rome on the 28th Dec. The British Hall, as usual, was the place in which the festival was held. The venerable Prout, witty and full of laughter, making mirth, presided. Their banqueting was merry as merry could be. Wit, song, humorous speech, spicy humor, racy anecdote,-these clusion, not only that you were ready to do marked the artist's festival. The following song was chaunted, when Pius' health was proposed

> And his ears grew erect with wonder For, "Let Rome be free!" was the word that was said. And her chains fell, spant aspader

And the guns boomed loud from old Adrian' With a roar of joy, that up 'er The ribs of death might crease a soul,

To exult in freedom's thunder! In the Vatican, when each Roman man Saw enthroned his liberator. Twas-if Peter's word had to life restored Rome's "Dying Gladiator!" Or if-he whom the asp in a marble grasp

Kept coiled and for ages strangled, ot loose from the hold of each serpent fold, And exulted, disentangled! What glorious and divine forethought In that best of pictore's fitness, Where the prophet hand of Raphael wrought

The blessed scene we witness ook down-tis the rage of a Roman youth. By diemon powers beleaguered!
Look up—'tis the reign of Right and Truth;
'Tis Rome—but Rome Transfigured!

Louisville and Cincinnati Firemer Our Firemen presented on Thursday week splendid trumpet to the Independent Fire Company of Cincinnati.

The ceremonies took place, we learn, at the Mr. D. S. Hardin presented the trumpet or the part of Louisville, and Mr. C. H. Sargeant received it on behalf of the Independents.

an appropriate and eloquent manner. The ceremony was, we are told, imposing and interesting, and every thing passed off

Judge Walker then addressed the audience i

A sumptuous repast closed the evening, to run from Knoxville to the Virginia line. Amid song and wit and good fellowship, the more, that you are determined to make others Independents regaled their Louisville brethren! Let it ever be thus. There should be between priated for rail-roads by the Legislature: the citizens of the two cities naught but friend-

Maria Louisa. The wife of Bonaparte is dead, and Parma Placentia, and Guastalia are transferred to the Duke of Lucca. He sold his dukedom, not long since, to the Duke of Tuscany, for a pension. to look with horror upon the institution-to For money, he will part, we dare say, with his new acquisitions.

Maria Louisa married a second time, and displayed neither the devotedness of a wife. nor the affection of a mother."

All Asleep!

A whole medical staff at Taunton Hospital England, was put into the insensible state by the nurse letting a bottle containing Chloroform mid-day—a gang of negroes, manacled, and fall, while a patient was undergoing amputation. three months, the receipts into the U. States

IMPORTANT DECISION .- It has been decided unteers, called out to defend Florida against gent stranger visiting us had witnessed this the attack of the Indians, are entitled to the of Jas. McKissack, United States agent for the

DEATH OF THE U. S. CONSUL AT BELFAST .leap to his tongue. Hot feelings of indignation unexpected death of Thomas W. Gilpin, Esq.,

The conquest of San Blas, Acapulco, and Tehuantepec in upper California is resolved upon. Guyamas and Mazatian have surrendered. 162 bbls. Mexico very soon will not have a port on either

U. S. Ship Brandywine, all well, was at R de Janiero, Dec. 7th-the Ohio, ship of the line, was to sail thence, in a few days, for Cell-

Rankin killed Miller, his nophow, at Wilthe stranger goes to the auction. He sees a liamsburgh, in this State, by cutting his throat. \$2,300 at Hartford-\$1,200 at New Haven, Conwoman on the block. Many persons surround Both were drunk.

Black Laws in Otto The Legislature of Ohio has refused to annul

or amend her black laws Not one of the members of that body, would hesitate about denouncing Slavery generally .--Very few of them who do not condemn the South tion. for holding on to the institution. Yet they deny justice to the negro, and refuse to take his testimony, in any of their courts.

There are hundreds of planters in this State who refuse to emancipate their slaves - and who oppose emancipation because of free State Leg-3. Nay, as to that, a darker picture remains islation of this character. They ask-"what can the slave do, if he bo set free ? Where can he go?" And fearing that he may be worse off, they conclude to do the best they can with him, king his mark upon his day and generation.

and for him ! Most of the free States deal shamefully in not be separated ?" Alas, it is not so! The tucky Statesman calls "atrocious," and most men admit to be disgraceful.

> Christian Andersen is an enthusiastic love of pature, and his translator Mary Howitt wants of the people of New York.

Let me repose upon thy bosom seek; But promise me that thou wilt leave off wee

ing, Because thy tears fall hot upon my cheek. But in my dreams all is so wond'rous bright I see the angel children smiling gladly.

When from my weary eyes I shut out light

Mother, one stands beside me now! and listen Dost thou not hear the music's sweet accord ee now his white wings beautifully glisten! Surely those wings were given him by our

Green, gold and red are floating all around me

They are the flowers the angel scattereth. Shall I have also wings whilst life has bound me Or, mother, are they given alone in death? Why dost thou clasp me as if I were going?

Why dost thou press thy cheek thus unt Thy check is hot, and yet thy tears are flowing I will, dear mother, will be always thine! o not sigh—it marreth my reposing; And, if thou weep, then I must weep with

)h, I am tired—my weary eyes are closing! Look, mother look! the angel kisseth me!

Ast, if you Can. Here's a sum worth working up, men of Lou

isville, if you will but do it-and follow it up by right action when it is done. Salem, Massachusetts, was absorbed commer cially by Boston-and the town lost its importance. But it would not stay down. So i port has done, as Hartford, Connecticut, is do-

ing. It has the largest cotton mill in the counriages shall be held sacred, that no home or only holding its own-but turning its capital to Col. F. pleads, the entire tenor of his own life family ties shall again be rudely broken. This good account, and again increasing in wealth. Would they not give a spur to our industry-a fered him that office. new start to our city? We know there are difmarried ones, do not like to come here, because and other matters, as they can in Cincinnati. New Albany even, &c. But we can remedy this. We may have water works, that will render the street pumps unnecessary, and thus enable the women to obtain water as they may want it, and so lesson expense, and remove one serious difficulty. We can besides, employ free are true. Sabor, and say by our action that we want no other-and, in this way, reach the source of all

our difficulties? Who, that is for the prosperity of Louisville, says nay? Where the capitalist, where the nechanic, who will not heartily declare, let this be done? Come, then, friends of the city, of selves, and labor for this result.

The West-Its Extent.

Talking with a friend, a few days ago, o usiness matters, he remarked that he had purchased a let of iron from an East Tennessens which was made some thirty miles from the Virginia line. The following conversation occurred between Buyer and Seller:

B. Why, this iron has traveled a long way. S. Yes, upwards of sixteen hundred miles We have to follow the Tennessee and its

branches. B. I suppose you employ slave labor in the

manufacture of this iron. S. No. Not a single slave. Slaves don't pay in East Tennessee. We employ only white labor in our establishment.

It is some three hundred miles by land from Lonisville to East Tennessee-as fine a mineral region as the sun ever shone upon-and if we had rail-roads connecting the internal portions of the South, it would be one of the greatest manufacturing sections in the West. And they will be made. But the outlet will be from Knoxville through Virginia to the seaboardnot to the Ohio-unless we move with more decision and rapidity.

Tennessee-Internal Improvement The Tennessee Legislature has chartered the East Tennessee and Virginia rail-road. This is An "carnest," too, has been given by the State! The following sums have been appro-

Knoxville and Virginia railway, \$618,000 Nashville and Chattanooga, Ohio and Mobile, Let our Legislators look at this! Let our Capitalists think upon it! Wa must ant must give of our means-if we would mee other States, and be equal with them, in a well devised judicious outlay for internal improve-

Pollsh Prisoners

The King of Prussia has commuted the see tence of death into imprisonment for life. But since that, they have been claimed by Russia. They have appealed to the Court, and are again in prison awaiting the result of their appeal.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES -- During the last Treasury, amounted to \$8,307,790 20, and the safety of the traveling public. expenditures to \$9,305,918 96, of which \$5,-866,267 was on account of the army and navy.

The Arkansas papers announce the death Cherokees. He died at Fort Gibson, on the The Pa. Legislature has appropriated two mil-

lions for the payment of the February and Au gust interest Amount of flour received at Detroit from

Sept. 21st, 1846, to Jan. 16, 1848, was, 503,-Large numbers of emigrants are arriving at

New York infected with ship fever. In crowded parts of the city it is very bad. Thomas M. Key, Esq., a native of Mason

county, Ky., has been elected Judge of the Comnercial Court of Cincinnati. The American Tract Society has collected

On, On!

A man never knows his power, until he what he can do! One says, "I have no influence," and down he sits, stagnant in feeling, a laggard in ac-

Another declares, "I would, if I could-but have no influence," and time wears on only to witness him, false to his duty, and a slave to his fears-a cork on the waters, borne hither and you, as the wines blow or the waves roll. The true man, poer or not, learned or not, deermines to do his best. He works. He battles away amid all sorts of difficulties, and lives, and rises as he lives, in goodness and greatness, ma-

Who would not be the true man?

New York-Mentucky. The value of the property of this State 1847 is thus set down in the returns. Real Estate \$509,496,855

Personal property 121,162,201 Total The State and County taxes amount to \$3,740,389, and yield enough to meet all the

The public debt of New York is immenseapwards of twenty-two millions-Yet she pays over a million of dollars for universal education. has railroads and canals traversing her State. and is the great State of the Union-being in population and power equal to one eighth of the whole nation.

Now turn to Kentucky, and making allowance for the difference of population, ask what we might do, for education, for internal improvements, for the developement of man, and our State, The question may be solved in an arithmetical way. Thus:-If six hundred and thirty millions, the value of the property of New York, can produce such an amount of general good what ought two hundred and fortytwo millions-the estimate of the value of the property of Kestucky-to do? Yet for education, we have done nothing! For internal improvements, next to nothing! And our simple boast is, that we are out of debt!

What makes the matter worse, too, as regard education is, that we have, considering the difference in population, a larger educational capital than New York. Now why is this? An swer, mechanic! Tell us, slave-holder! Is there any other cause but slavery? Is it not laborglorious, and manly free labor which makes the difference?

Fremont Trial. This long matter is at an end! And me

readers, will respond, heartily, glad of it !; Col. Fremont's defence is caustic, and strong It deals with Gen. Kearney's testimony with intense severity, and on the main point, mutiny, attempts to show that the charge is improbable on its face, and self-evidently unworthy of credit-discredited by Gen. K's. conduct-invalida ted by the cross-examination, and disproved by facts and witnesses.

As to the charge that he had asked General Kearney for the Governorship of California, and produces a private letter of his, stating that

In conclusion, he avers that Brig. Gen. K., in ficulties in the way. Mechanics, especially relation to the Governorship has borne falsewitness-that he endeavored to seduce him they cannot live as cheeply, nor obtain water through this office; failing to do so, he has raised this false accusation against him, and sworn to it. And so averring, Col. Fremont closes in these words :---

Mr. President : The length of this defence precludes the necessity of recapitulation. brief reflections, as pertinent, I trust, as they I consider these difficulties in California to be

this place ; next, in the unjustifiable pretensions of Gen. Kearney ; thirdly, in the conduct of the Government in sustaining these pretensions. And the last of these errors I consider the greatest of the three.

Certainly the difficulties in California ought commercial prosperity, of justice, exert your- to be inquired into. But how? Not by prosecuting the subordinate, but the principals; not by prosecuting him who prevented, but him who would have made civil war. If it was a crime in me to accept the governorship from Commo dore Stockton, it was a crime in him to have bestowed it; and, crime or not, the Government which knew of his intention to appoint me, and did not ferbid it, has lost the right of prosecuting either of us.

My acts in California were all with high motives, and a desire for the public service. My scientific labors did something to open Californie to the knowledge of my countrymen : its geography had been a sealed book. My military operations were conquests without bloodshed my civil administration was for the public good I offer California, during my administration, fo comparison with the most tranquil portions of condition of New Mexico during the same time. I prevented a civil war against Gov. Stockton by refusing to join Gen. Kearney against him arrested civil war against myself by consent ing to be deposed—offering at the same time, to rasign my place of lieutenant colonel in the

I have been brought as a prisoner and crim inal from that country; I could return to it, after this trial is over, without rank or guards, and without molestation from the people, except to be importuned for the money which the Government owes them. I am now ready to receive the sentence of the

The judgment of the Court has not come t

Stenm Bont Explosions.

The Committee of Cincinnati appointed examine the causes of the explosion of the steamer A. N. Johnson report, in effect, that the disaster was caused by the ignorance or incapacity of the Engineer.

What's the remedy? This is directly the cause of most of the accidents of this kind which occur. Recklessnessracing-sometimes occasions steam host disseters; but not often. But for one or both, what remedy has the public ? None at all-none whatever, to guard life against the dangers of

And cen we have none?

Certainly we can. Let all river craft be brought within the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, and, with a little amendment of the law, we venture to affirm no wholesale murders will be committed on our water-courses .-We hope some Western member of Congress will examine this subject, and see to it, that a law be proposed, which shall look a little to the

There we are! Here's a table for 1847 worth conning! Tax

payers, and moral citizens should study it, and Liquor Stores in New York

Persons arraigned before Police Court Think of it! One person in every twenty-six of the entire population of New York arrested as an offender against the laws. Rum, first; taxation next; Rum, the cause, crime, disease, immorality of every kind, the effect.

The 3d and 4th Kentucky Regiments. We regret to see Ly the following, which we extract from the correspondence of the Picayune, dated Mexico, Jan. 12th, that the health of the Kentucky Regiment is so bad: "I regret to say there is a great deal of

the mumps and the diarmora are the prevailing

diseases, and on an average one-half the men in the four regiments are unfit for duty."

New Territory.

Senstor Atcheson presented a memorial the General Assembly of Missouri, asking for State had such natural advantages as Virginia day, many ladies and gentlemen were seen the organization of a Territory west of Mis in 1790." Had? These advantages are hers The memorial states that this territory lying

west of the State of Missouri, extending from the territory occupied by the Cherokees to porthern line of the State, and west to the Plains, is now occupied by some thirty thou-sand Indians. If organized into a Territory, and opened to settlement by the white man, would in five years rank in wealth and popul tion among the first States in the Union. In one county in the Platte purchase, organized 839, with not more than twenty miles square in its limits, there is now a population of fifworth to the Union than the entire territori occupied by the Indians.

Also, joint resolutions of the same, request ing their Representatives to vote in accordance with the 8th section of the act of Congress "t authorize the people of Missouri to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories.

The March.

Shall it be onward, or backward? This is the question which we of Kentucky, which all the frontier slave States, have to ask, whether they In 1844 at common schools,

not get the paper, and do so-it will repay you

poor white mechanic will stay among them if his manhood by slavery, says Homer, and it is he can get away? Yet their nerves, necessi- as true of a State as a man." ties, invention, energy, make cities and countries grow and prosper, and intelligent, and nothing else can.

Some slave-holders sneer at this, and say, "it nor handling spade ; ordering slaves to do what | them all? you wish, and as you wish. He cannot labor freely, vigorously. He feels that a stain rests upon toil, and he, a freeman, shrinks from it. Suppose he has heroism enough to master these feelings. He has boys ; their hearts beat as nobly as any man's sons'; they aspire as nobly ; they are as well knit together, and as capable He loves them. Can he, under the burning sun, or amid the blasts of winter, drive them to labor-to do that which is held to be a slave's work ? He cannot. Could you generous slaveolder? The poor white man, therefore, will

not come here; he will not stay here. Are any mad enough to say, "let him go. We answer, if this be carried out, that there is no hope for the State-it must lose power, population, wealth, day by day, until its vitality shall all vanish. Can we hope for industry when the spring which gives it life is gone? Can motive which imparts to it all its means of suc- following table :cess is wanting? It is not alone that slaves are non-producers; this of course adds to, deepens, extends our difficulties; but it is that elavery degrades labor, relaxes the muscles of the white man, disheartens, destroys him. These causes combined will ruin any State. How different matters are in the free States. Every man in Indiana, for instance, is a consumer ; he makes to sell; he sells to buy. Each is a help, a stimulus to the other; all sorts of manufactures omit it, and go to the conclusion with a few flourish, consequently; all trades, all labor, day-handicraft, the arts, what is produced by muscle or mind. Every village, town, or city comedy (very near being a tragedy.) of three in Indiana has its own market its home place errors : first, in the faulty orders sent out from of sale-for whatever is made or grown. No young man who cannot find employment. No young man who cannot thrive. The State therefore, flourishes ; each succeeding year tells of a greater increase than the last : and what is better each year brings greater improvements, greater comforts, greater intelligence, greater

Why, taking the lowest and coldest view of the matter, (which we have presented before, the dollar and cent one, every man must know, at a glance, that the cost of feeding our slaves, alone, must weaken us continually. The value of slave capital is thus set down by our intelligent Auditor, Mr. Page :

Number of Slaves in Ky. \$58,115,984 Aggregate value, -Average value of each slave, \$306 Suppose now the cost of supporting a famiy of six slaves to be \$300 per annum; the

more than thirteen millions! Five per cent on the whole capital of the State! Now suppose we had, instead of these slaves, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand, five hundred and sixtynine freemen. They would support themselves. More than this-they would stimulate each other, and thrive, and in turn make the State thrive and grow. The eight thousand slaves of Jefferson county, for instance, do not trade so as to benefit hatter, grocer, carpenter, or merchant they want no wares; they need no furniture; they encourage no one business. This, in the nature of things, they cannot do. But if we had in their stead eight thousand freemen, each man among them would live comfortably .-Each man would have things to sell, and things to buy. Each man's wife would have things to sell and buy. Not a shop-keeper, or merchant, or vender, or maker of goods, or manufacturer of wares, or mechanic, of any description, that would not feel the benefit; nay, this addition, if slavery were absent, would add to the population by increase of trade, by stimulus to enterprize, by the success, independence, intelligence of free industry, at least ten thousand people! We see this result before us -we see it in the decay of towns in the slave, and the increase of towns in the free States; we see it in the great difference between the States themselves. And we know the cause. Go to New Albany, and ask the married mechanic why he does not work in Louisville. Go there and ask the muster manufacturer why he avoids us. Go to our own hard toiling sons, and enquire why they leave their native hearth-stone, and sack in a free State new homes. From one and from all you hear the same response: "we can't labor where labor is degraded: we are freemen and have not the heart to do it-will not do it; we have families, and we cannot disgrace them; nothing can drive us to de that; therefore, we go away; therefore, we emigrate." Is all this pronounced "moonshine," alse? If so, let us consider facts; those stubborn things which fancy may not Glowing all over noble shame; and all

twist, nor ingenuity subvert-to determine 2,919 ly the truth on this important point, Let us, 14,381 for this end, contrast Virginia and New York. "Virginia, says Mr. Parker, "contains more han 64,000 square miles, or 13,370 more than England. The climate is delightful. The State is intersected by the finest bay in the world; watered by long and abundant rivers, this, inviting navigation, and allowing numerous and easy communications with the interior; that, waiting to turn the wheels of the manufactu- In a still water.' rer to weave and spin. The soil is rich in minerals. Iron, lead, limestone are abundant. Nitre is found in her caverns. Salt abounds on the "I regret to say there is a great deal of sick-ness among the four volenteer regiments from Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, which Gen. and bituminous, are numerous, rich, and easy Butler commanded to this city. The measles, of access. The soil is fertile, the sky genial,

the air salubrious. She is the oldest State in

the air salubrious. She is the oldest State in Than if my brainpan were an empty hull, the Union: long the most important in wealth, And every Muse tumbled a science in."

population, and political power. Abundantly blessed with bays, harbors, rivers, mines -- no now. Yet where is she? What use has she made of them? What use is she making of them? Let us apply our author's figues, and in part his reasoning, in answer to these questions, and in application to our immediate sub-

Virginia had 748,348 souls, 1,239,797 souls. 340,120 Mark the difference! Virginia has not oubled her population, while New York has ncreased more than four-fold. With her start,

look at another table: Virginia. New York Houses & Lands in \$71,225,000 \$100,380,707 1798 valued In 1839. 211,930,538 430,751,273 Annual earnings 193,806,433 76,769,032 in 1840 Scholars at schools colleges, &c., 1840

See how the free State careers ahead, not in one, but in all respects. Observe, too! ects of slavery upon industry," full of instruc- ginia had 58,787 adult free whites unable to read tion, and so forcibly, clearly written, that no and write-1,484 more than the entire number answer can be made to it. Did you read it ? If of her children at school or college-New York 44,452 illiterate adults." New York had 709,the trouble. The article answers, for us, the 156 children in 1844 between four and sixteen at her common schools. Virginia 100,000 Slaves are non-producers. They may add to white children who attended in 1840 no schools individual wealth; but they bring no help to Virginia is behind in every thing; the annual town, or city, or country; they diminish the earnings of New York are three times greater wealth of the State. What poor white will than hers. "The effect," truly does the wise some and settle down where they exist? What man say, "follows the cause. A man loses half

The march of the free States is bravely forward. The causes of this, all admit. The march of the slave States is backward. Why, we all know. Shall we, then, go down and s all moonshine." Think. Put yourself if down, sinking lower and lower, or heaving off menced; in a common school was it continued you can in the poor man's condition. He sees the incubus which presses Kentucky to the till he was prepared to enter a University, which you at leisure always; neither touching plough earth, be FREE, and over-top the proudest of certainly, in scholarship, yields to none in our

Ohio-Mer Public Works.

We have received the eleventh annual Report of the Public Works of Ohio. Would that every voter in Kentucky could read it! It empodies a mass of useful information, and shows too clearly to be misunderstood what free labor can accomplish.

The two great works of Ohio are, the Ohio and Miami Canals, tapping the lakes at Cleveland and Toledo, and uniting with the river at Portsmouth and Cincinnati. And see what they have accomplished : Original cost of the Canals,

Revenues, excluding expenses, in A right "stiff" income! And a sure one. too! "Yes, but her debt is a heavy one," says one. So it is. Nor is this all. Ohio has made apparently, not really, mistakes-that is, she we expect enterprise and its fruits, when the has unproductive works, as we learn from the

> Cost of Miami extension, Walhonding and Muskingum, - - \$8,389,747

Revenue, excluding expenses for What was land worth along these improvenents before they were begun ? A song! What was the price of wheat? From twenty- our fellow-citizens, we regard our country five to thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel with pride and indulge in many fond aspirations Produce was low-merchandize and everything for her welfare and glory. to be bought high, for want of facilities of transportation. And how has it been since?

Says the Cincinnati Chronicle :-"If we allow an advance of fifteen cents per oushel on account of advanced prices at New York, it will be full as much, as the facts will justify. It follows then, that the public works of Ohio have advanced the price of wheat to the Farmers, full twenty-five cents per bushel on tion, be done away with. There children, as in an average. Now let us see what this is:

Wheat transported on the Public Works, 8,000,000 bushels interest on each is \$18 36-for the family \$110 - \$2,000,000 16. At this rate, the slaves of Kentucky cost 25 cents per bushel, Interest on the Debt for \$900,000 Interest per cent, 6 per cent. Increase paid by the increased value of wheat - 1316 per cent.

Here then is a demonstration, that the Canal of Ohio, have increased the value of the single article of wheat, permanently, so that, this is crease to the farmer would pay all the Interest on the Public Debt, and seven and a half per cent over! It would in ten years, pay both Interest and Principal on the Public Debt! Here, then, we see the benefit of public works! We see what a State can do when labor is free, and every facility afforded it to secure a reward for its industry. We see how greatness is won,

and a stable power gained and made permanent. Shall it be so with Kentucky ! Voters, you of Heaven. may make our State, what Ohio is, if here and now, you say:-"Slavery, the white man's bitterest curse, a wrong to the black, an injustice to all, shall be no more."

Alfred Tennyson is out with a new workthe Princess, a Medley. What we have read of t is beautiful, fervid, true. But the critic nake. why should Mr. Tennyson have thrown all this into a medley? He had something serious to say-why graft it on the burlesque? Some modesty, there may be, but there is also some sense of weakness, and neither in Mr. Tennyson were called for." Here "are some special beauties culled from among the star-like clusters, is 8,703: that sparkle through" the Medley :

A PERFECT WOMAN. "Not learned, save in gracious household ways, Not perfect, nay, but full of tender wants, No Angel, but a dearer being, all dipt In Angel instincts, breathing Paradise, Interpreter between the Gods and men, Who look'd all native to her place, and yet On tiptoe seem'd to touch upon a sphere Too gross to tread, and all male minds perfore Sway'd to her from their orbits as they moved And girdled her with music.' IDA CHANGED BY LOVE

From mine arms she re And left her woman, lovelier in her mood Than in her mould that other, when she cam From barren deeps to conquer all with love, And down the streaming crystal dropt, and a Far-fleeted by the purple island sides, Naked, a double light in air and wave, For worship without end; nor end of mine, Stateliest, for thee?"

A PINE SIMILE "Down thro'ther limbs a drooping languer wet Her head a little bent; and on her mouth A doubtful smile dwelt like a clouded moon

A WISH FOR THE TIME. "I would the old God of war himself were dead Forgotten, rusting on his iron hills, Or like an old-world mammoth bulk'd in ice, Not to be molten out. LOVE'S TEACHING "I learnt more from her in a flash

A few months since, on a beautiful summe wending their way to a church, to listen to the graduating exercises of a class of young men.

who were then and there to bid farewell to their Alma Mater ; the oldest university in our land Before the appointed hour, the building was filled, to its utmost capacity, with eager and intelligent auditors. With unwearied attention. hour after hour, the immense multitude listened to the classical addresses which attested, at once. the unsurpassed advantages enjoyed in that time-honored university, and the fidelity and diligence of the young men, who for the preceding four years, had enjoyed those advantages. with all the advantages of her position, climate, All felt that it was a proud day for Harvard ; soil, resources, the population of Virginia is that she was pronouncing her benediction on a now diminishing, and many of her counties noble band, and sending forth into the world are only restored by Northern free labor! But representatives, of whom she need never be

> Among those who engaged in the exercises of the occasion, no one was listened to with deeper interest than the young man, to whom the ciosing address, the most honorable part, had been assigned. When he stepped upon the stage every eye was fastened upon him, and as sentence after sentence, fell from his lips, rich in thought, and beautiful in form, the hearts of the audience were drawn towards him in pride and affection, as the heart of one man. The dew of early morn rested in all its freshness. upon his mind, and yet that mind seemed to have reached the maturity of age.

> Who was the young student, who, thus conferred honor on the university, which honored herself in honoring him? Whence came he? From a home of wealth ? From the circles of favor and fashion ! Had he enjoyed private instruction and the means of rapid mental devalopment, which affluence may afford? No. be belonged to an humble condition. Unknown to the world and fame, are his parents, and the only educational privileges enjoyed by him, were such as are offered to every child of his native city, the privileges of common schools. It was in a common school in Boston, that his education comland. It was the mental discipline acquired in a common school and the thorough knowledge obtained there, which enabled him, while connected with that university, to engage in honorable competition with the most favored sons of opulence, and, "primus inter pares." to

> bear off her proudest honors. To many in our State, where unfortunately deas of inferiority and social degradation are connected with public schools, such facts as we have presented will seem strange, almost incredible. They will be ready to exclaim that the common schools, which produce such results, must be very uncommon schools. They are uncommon, it is true, uncommon in their excellence, for scarcely a private school in the Union can compare with them for thoroughness of instruction, and yet they are, in the strictest sense, common schools. They are open to all. They make education free as the air of Heaven. In them the humblest laborer's child stands on an equality of privilege with the son

We must confess that our admiration of the common school system amounts almost to enthusinsm. As Americane, as republicane, as christians, as men, we feel the deepest interest in it. As Americans, for in common with all

We yield to none in the spirit of national ambition, for we would gladly have our coun-Land commands a steady value ; produce brings try stand first among the countries of the world; as much as it does in any part of Ohio; while first, not in military fame, but in true distincarticles brought into the country are as cheap. tion, as the home of the best educated, most Really, then, these unproductive canals even virtuous, happiest population of earth. Here have added, and are adding, largely to the wealth | we would, if possible, have society present its loveliest features, as a family, and a family, too, But lock at the results along the Miami and where no unhappy inequalities and painful Ohio! In 1825, before the internal improve- alienations are known, but where the weakest. ments commenced, wheat was twenty-five cents humblest child may feel that he enjoys every per bushel-now it is seventy! Flour is a little privilege and is an object of tenderest solicitude higher in New York ; not enough so to make Let common schools be every where established, anything like this difference. And as for land- let them offer opportunities of mental improvewhy, it requires a small fertune to buy a good ment to every child, and this happy result will, farm now, when before these works were com- in great degree, be obtained, and every Amerimenced, the best soil could be had for a small can heart, as the image of its native land rises before it, will throb with reverence and filias

> As republicans, we desire the universal es tablishment of common schools, for in them and in them alone can class-distinctions, and their miserable attendants of pride and alienafreedom they meet from day to day, unconsciously learn the lesson, which should be the first lesson of every American, the lesson of social equality and social responsibilities, of equal rights and equal duties. Upon the establishment or non-establishment of common schools depends, in our opinion, the solution of our great national problem. Universal education alone can render universal suffrage safe or

> As christians, we love the common school ystem, for the light of our religion shines, in full brilliancy, only on minds irradiated with intelligence. It is by the union of the rays of spiritual and intellectual light, that the flame is produced, whose brilliancy dispels all darkness, and illumines the earth with the pure radiance

As men, we desire the establishment of the common school system, for, regarding all men as children of the same Father, as our brothers, we would discern in every brother's form a brother's mind, and that brother's mind we would have developed in intelligence, as we would have his heart developed in love.

Pauperiom in Massach The number of Paupers last year in Mass vere 18,797. Those belonging to the State, were 9,005, from England, and Ireland, 6,383. The number of paupers who have come into the State within the year is 2,501. The amount of expense in relieving them was \$347,411 19. The proportion of paupers made so by intemperance

Brend Stufe. The exports of bread-stuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from the United States, from the 1st of September last to the 22nd uit., were 119,-167 bbis. of Flour, 58,636 bbis. of Corn Meal,

171,105 bushels of Wheat, and 712,165 bushels

Flour, 22,268 bbls of Corn Mee: 133,457 bushels of Wheat, and 511,830 bushels of Corn. The exports to France during the same time rere 2,126 bbls. of Flaur. Wheat, and 10,588 brahels of Oats.

The Telegraph Posts are up, and eyes in them from Charleston, S. C., to New Orleans. Very soon the wires will be stretched along and through them. The Dorr case, or rather a case involving the

Dorr matter, has been under investigation in the Supreme Court of the U.S. Mr. Webster appeared for Rhode Island. It is said that the charges against Gen. Scott

are, a want of proper respect to the Secretary of

War, the non-fulfillment of his duty in corres-

ponding with the department. Senator Johnson and Mr. Brent have settled their personal difficulties without a resort to the

of Corn .- Of this quantity there were shipped from the port of New York 107,216 blie of